

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

CRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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For Three Months.....25

HAVOC OF WATERS.

STARTLING STATISTICS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Thousands of Square Miles of Farms Are Submerged—Millions in Capital at Stake—Agricultural Department Sends Out Definite Flood Figures.

Appalling Facts Given.
The flood conditions in the South are appalling. The Mississippi valley is stricken almost beyond intelligent comprehension. To give an idea of the frightful ravages the deluges have wrought from Cairo, Ill., southward, this self-explanatory table is appended:

SCRMERGED LANDS.

Square miles in Mississippi.....7,000
Square miles in Louisiana.....1,750

Square miles in Tennessee.....1,200

Square miles in Louisiana.....450

Total.....15,800

NUMBER OF FARMS UNDER WATER.

In Mississippi.....15,000

In Arkansas.....10,500

In Missouri.....5,000

In Tennessee.....3,000

Total.....35,500

FARM ACREAGE UNDER WATER.

Improved land.....2,000,000

Unimproved land.....1,800,000

Total acreage.....3,800,000

CLUE OF FARMERS IN LANDS.

In Mississippi.....\$40,000,000

In Arkansas.....15,000,000

In Missouri.....5,000,000

In Tennessee.....5,000,000

Total.....\$65,000,000

CAPITAL INVESTED IN AGRICULTURE.

In Mississippi.....\$17,000,000

In Arkansas.....9,000,000

In Missouri.....8,500,000

In Tennessee.....8,500,000

Total.....\$53,000,000

PRODUCT OF THE REGION LAST YEAR.

Cotton.....\$13,000,000

Corn.....3,400,000

Other cereals.....500,000

Total.....\$17,200,000

POPULATION OF FLOODED DISTRICTS.

Mississippi.....180,000

Arkansas.....100,225

Missouri.....51,500

Tennessee.....41,461

Total.....370,683

This statement has been compiled from statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture. It is based upon a chart prepared under the direction of the chief of the weather bureau showing the extent of the flood. To this chart the department has applied the crop statistics of 1893, as representing more closely than any other available data, the acreage and value of the crops of 1897 now in jeopardy. The statistics of population, of the number and acreage of farms and of the value of farms and farm implements, are those of the census, and the statistics of live stock are the department's own figures for Jan. 1, 1897.

It is significant that this report is from only the southern districts that are flood-stricken. No estimate has been prepared of the damage done in the Northwest.

The Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and other sections are still flooded, but no figures have been compiled to show what havoc the torrents have wrought.

No mention is made of the loss of life.

While few persons have been drowned in any one locality, it is conceded that the total figure is very high, but there is no way at hand to make even an estimate, as in most cases the people drowned have been away from all centers of trade or communication.

Details of the Disaster.

The total area under water April 6 was 15,000 square miles, of which 7,000 square miles were in Mississippi, 4,500 square miles in Arkansas, 1,750 square miles in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee and 450 in Louisiana.

This region contained in 1890, so far as can be determined in view of the same, what indefinite boundary lines of the flood, a population of 370,683, of which 186,489, or about one-half, was in Mississippi, 100,225 in Arkansas, and the remainder equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee.

The flooded districts contain, it is estimated, 38,500 farms, of which 18,500 are in Mississippi, nearly 10,000 in Arkansas, and a like number equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain a total area of 3,800,000 acres, one-half of which is in Mississippi and rather over one-third in Louisiana, the proportions in Missouri and Tennessee being about the same as in the case of the number of farms. The total value of these farms, with their improvements, farm implements, etc., is \$65,000,000, and here also the proportions in the different States are about the same as above noted.

Pestilence May Come.

The people of the United States will never realize the extent of the great flood, and can hardly appreciate the suffering which it brings to several hundred thousand human beings. Not only are these flood-sufferers wanting for the necessities of life, for food and shelter, but on all sides ruin stares them in the face and they are almost staggered by the knowledge that the savings of years have been swept away and that it will take a decade or more of toil and privation to reach the condition they were in before the flood came. Nor is this the most distressing feature of the situation, for their great dread now is the imminent danger of pestilence when the waters subside. Fevers and plagues hover over the submerged region and are ready to snatch their victims. The raging waters have dealt mercifully with human lives—probably not more than 200 being drowned through the entire valley—but the pestilence will not be so sparing of loved ones and it will cause suffering horrible to contemplate.

It is impossible, of course, to estimate even approximately the damage done by the floods, but it surely will not fall below \$100,000,000. More than 150,000 persons are homeless, sheltered under strange roofs, in tents, box cars and barns. More than twice as many are still living in their homes, surrounded by water, and with cellars filled with water. More than 10,000 farm animals have been destroyed by the flood, many of those that were carried to places of refuge have perished. It is a sickening situation and the worst is yet to come. Thousands of persons, men, women and children, are slowly starving in the tree tops and on the unsubmerged hillsides of Arkansas and Mississippi. Should relief fail to reach them their skeletons will be found later on when the grass grows green in the torrent beds and when the floods and the sufferings caused by them are forgotten.

From source to mouth the furious Father of Waters is making new breaks in the levees and spreading disaster through new territory. Already 16,000 square miles are under water. Far up in the Minnesota and Dakotas and back in the Alleghenies

CRAWFORD AND Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

NUMBER 3.



REPORT ON CROPS.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Grove Township.....Wm. Wakely

South Branch.....J. H. Richardson

Beaver Creek.....Washington Steward

Maple Forest.....J. N. Oldendorf

Grindstone.....G. W. Becker

Frederick.....E. Kelley

Ball.....F. P. Hornal

Blaine.....A. Emory

Center Plain.....Wm. Blanck

REPORT ON CROPS.

Floods in Valley Regions Prevent Farming Operations.

The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country and the general effect of the weather on the growth of the farm work and the growth and cultivation of the crops made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections indicate that over the greater part of the country the week was not favorable for farming operations, being too wet in the States of the central valleys and from the Ohio river southward to the gulf coast. In portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Kansas, Wisconsin and Michigan the conditions were more favorable.

In the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States, Ohio, and Texas the week was upon the whole very favorable. Winter wheat has been killed to a greater or less extent over a considerable portion of the winter wheat States. Some improvement has, however, been noted in Indiana, Michigan and Missouri in the last month.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor.

Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 1 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last month in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE.—No. 33, E. C. A. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon.

FRED NAREN, W. M. A. TAYLOR, SEC.

MARVIN POST. No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. S. CHALKE, Post Com.

C. W. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS. No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

REBECCA WIGG, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER. R. A. M., No. 123. Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, SEC.

GRAYLING LODGE. J. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening.

P. B. JOHNSON, N. G. P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT. K. O. T. M., No. 132. Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. COLLINS, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR. No. 63, meets Monday evening on or before the fall of the moon.

MARY L. STALYK, W. M. JOSEPH BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E., No. 200. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

W. WISNER, C. R.

GRAYLING HIVE. No. 54, J. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. GOULETTE, Lady Com.

MRS. F. WADE, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,

GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Collections on demand.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

W. M. WEMP, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

(Successor to Dr. WOLFE.)

Office over Davis Pharmacy, Grayling, Mich.

Residence in the Chalker House.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Entrance, half between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

G. C. JACK.

The Grayling house is conveniently situated, being near the depot and close to the lake, newly built and furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine rooms for private parties.

F. D. HARRISON,

(Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Shaving and hair cutting done in the latest style, and the satisfaction of the customer.

Prompt attention given to all customers.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ONE DAY OF DISTRESS

HOWLING GALE MAKES CHICAGOANS MISERABLE.

Much Damage Done, and a Fierce Fire Threatens More—Forces of the Moslem Ruler Grapple with the Armies of King George of Greece.

Wind on a Rampage.
A furious gale swept across Chicago Sunday from dawn to sundown, and under the day a series of fires, accidents and wholesale distress. Plate-glass windows were blown in, signs were wrenched off and buried into streets. Bill boards were flattened, and the eyes of hundreds of pedestrians were filled with what felt like pieces of paving stone and telegraph pole splinters. The wind blew with a velocity of sixty-eight miles an hour. Fires added their share to the destruction. One blaze at Stone Island avenue and 70th street, driven by the wind, burned up property to the amount of \$130,000, injured five firemen, and started the entire district. Three men were seriously injured by the falling of a great signboard from the south end of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s building. The life-saving crews were called upon once again to rescue boats from sinking. Druggists and oilers were in demand on behalf of eyes burdened with bits of sand. Many buildings, considered substantial, rocked perceptibly in the gale. Charles Hammer, a tinsmith, was buried in the debris of a railroad tower house. He was found by the police with his skull fractured and unconscious from other serious injuries.

OPEN WAR DECLARED.

Greeks and Turks Meet in Deadly Conflict.

The forces of Greece and Turkey have met in relentless and bloody conflict. The bound of cannon and rattle of musketry are heard along the entire frontier. Many thousands of men engaged Saturday and Sunday in the awful contest, and fought like demons. The fierce battle over the Milos Pass, where both sides lost heavily. Three Greek officers of high rank among the killed, but a Turkish battery was taken by the Greeks. Diplomatic relations between the two nations are formally and completely severed. The Greek garrisons bombarded and reduced the fort of Preveza, and King George's troops held their own on land. Greek subjects at Constantinople will probably find safety in the American legation. Neither Greeks nor Turkey officially announced that "war had broken out," thus seeking to throw the blame for actual commencement of hostilities upon the Greeks.

Caught in the Storm.

A howling gale swept Lake Michigan Thursday night and Friday. Scores of steam and sailing vessels were out. Some rode out the storm; some made harbor at great peril. The schooner L. M. Forest went on the beach, and the steamer Frank Woods, of the Graham & Morton line, Milwaukee to Benton Harbor, had not reported twenty-four hours after setting. She should have made the trip in ten hours. She carried sixteen men, and grave fears were entertained that she had met the Chicago's fate, but she reported at Chicago 40 hours over due.

Can't Play in Their Yard.

The officials at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, are in a quandary. An order has been received from the War Department commanding troops A, D and H to report at the Arcadia rifle range for the annual target practice. The farmers from whom the property had been leased annually are much chagrined over the defeat of the bill in Congress appropriating money to buy the range, and refuse positively to listen to any negotiations whatever tending to a renewal of the lease.

Weds on Her Death Bed.

A deathbed marriage was solemnized in Cleveland, O., at the Southern Hotel, the contracting parties being John T. Hobbs and Mrs. Anna O. Pacey. They were lovers years ago, but drifted apart, and on Mrs. Pacey's becoming widow, Mr. Hobbs renewed his attentions. Recently he became very ill, and expressed desire for the marriage.

Murder Mystery Clear.

The mystery as to the identity of the perpetrators of the butchery of the Spear family at Winona, N. D., has been partially cleared up. Alex. Codot, the French half-breed, under arrest, has made a confession, in which he implicates Black Hawk, the negro half-breed, who is also under arrest as a suspect.

Oppose the Boulevard.

The State Affairs Committee of the Wisconsin House made an adverse report on the so-called Sheridan drive bill, the object of which is to render possible the construction of a boulevard from Milwaukee to the south-South-line, there to connect with one to be built up to that point from Chicago.

Demand a \$50,000 Bribe.

Charges of blackmail in connection with a bill prohibiting the insuring of children under 16 years of age are being investigated by a Pennsylvania Senate committee. It is said that \$50,000 was demanded from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City to defraud the measure.

Pneumonia Ravages Decrease.

Bombay reports a great decrease in the virulence of the plague. Only 300 cases and 194 deaths from the disease occurred last week in the city, compared with 300 cases and 323 deaths during the preceding week.

Offered a Bribe for a Pardon.

Harry Miner, a member of the Ohio State Pardon Board, stated in the meeting of the board that an attempt had been made to bribe him to vote for a pardon for Henry B. Campbell, serving a life sentence for shooting the marshal of Georgetown.

Ship's Crew Rescued.

Captain Hailey, Mate Hellisen and nineteen seamen of the Norwegian ship Senta, who were supposed to have been lost at sea, were brought into Philadelphia port on the British ship Snowflake.

Firebombs in Kansas City.

Seven incendiary fires were started in Kansas City Wednesday night. The most serious blaze was in Scarritt's block on Walnut-street, which was completely destroyed, causing a loss of \$60,000. The fires are charged to the gambler element, now forced to quit operations.

Die Over Politics.

As the result of a duel fought with pistols in a St. Louis saloon, John Swigert, ex-central Republican committeeman of the Second ward, died at the city hospital. Henry Esh, ex-deputy city marshal, fired the fatal shot. A quarrel over politics caused the killing.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK CLOSES.

Chicago Concern Is Forced to Give Up the Struggle for Existence.
The Globe Savings Bank of Chicago suspended Monday morning. A notice on the doors announced that the bank was in the hands of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, assignee. It has been known in Chicago financial circles for some time past that the bank was having anything but smooth sailing. It was organized Dec. 23, 1890, and has therefore experienced but two good years in its existence. John P. Alford was its first vice-president, and John C. Heald a director. For the last five years it has had a decidedly hard time, passing through two panics safely by availing itself of the time clause in the payment of savings accounts, which formed the bulk of the deposits. The bank has a capital stock of \$200,000, which is held in the ratio of three-fifths in the West and the balance in the East. Under the laws of the State the stockholders are liable for an additional amount equal to the face value of the stock held in their names. This practically makes a guarantee fund of \$400,000, provided it can be collected from the stockholders. The State Auditor at a recent examination of the bank's affairs ordered an assessment of 50 per cent on the stockholders in order to raise the sum and noted that the assessments were sent out on the 18th of March. This becoming known, a run was started and the end hastened. The last statement to the Auditor showed \$313,000 savings and \$142,000 individual deposits. The suspension created no sensation, but there were a few angry depositors around the bank, who had made deposits just before noon on Saturday.

INVADE MACEDONIA.

Greeks Commit the First Overt Act of War.

On Saturday a body of 8,000 Greek volunteers posted on the Macedonian frontier, opposite to a larger Turkish force, advanced into the enemies' territory without orders from the Government at Athens. King George is said to be trying strenuously to avert war, but so far there is no disavowal of the act of invasion. The Turkish authorities are alive to the situation, and are making mighty efforts to concentrate a force to oppose the advance of the Greeks. The plan of the insurgents was to occupy Bitolja, on the frontier of Macedonia, in order to prevent the Turks from taking up a more advanced position. Directly the Greeks crossed the frontier their leaders issued a proclamation calling upon the Macedonians and Epirots to rise for freedom. A special train of Monks from Thessala says the Turkish garrison of Bitolja, numbering about eight hundred men, was besieged by the Greek insurgents, has cut its way through the Greeks, with a loss of thirty men killed. The fighting was stubborn. It was only at the fourth attempt that the Turks were able to issue from their barracks. The insurgents, the special dispatch further states, continued their march into Macedonia and have captured the town of Krana. They pursued the Turks close to Cipria, which is only two hours distant from Grevena.

NEW PLAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rubbish Gathered by Pupils to Clothe the Poor Children.

Council German, in a report to the State Department from Zurich, in regard to a plan recently introduced in the public schools of several European cities, says: In Brussels the children attending public schools were requested by their teachers to gather up, on their way to and from school, all such apparently valueless objects as old metallic bottle caps, tin foil, cans, paint tubes, refuse metal, etc., and deliver their collection daily to their respective teachers. In the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1893, or within eight months, the following amounts were collected: Tin foil, 1,922 pounds; old paint tubes, 220 pounds; bottle caps, 4,415 pounds; scraps of metal, 1,221 pounds; total, 7,831 pounds. This apparent rubbish was disposed of and the proceeds applied to us, completely clothed 590 poor children, and send ninety sick ones to recuperation colonies, and there still remained quite a balance, which was distributed among the poor sick of the city of the peace of Orion township, died at Orion.

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WILL KEEP JEFFERSON'S HOME.

Owner of Monticello Refuses to Convey it to the Government.

W. J. Bryan has received a letter from Jefferson Levy, owner of Monticello, Jefferson's old home, saying that he does not desire to part with the place. He assures Mr. Bryan the will be open to visitors at all times. Mr. Bryan had written Mr. Levy asking if he would convey the home to the national government, the State of Virginia or some association like that which controls Mount Vernon.

Credit of Flood Approaching.

The flood water is now at the Mississippi's height and the long-expected crest of the flood wave will reach New Orleans in a few days. Meantime anxiety is increasing all along the line, for more weak spots are developing. From north Louisiana comes the news that the Biggs levee, below Vicksburg, sustained a terrific attack and nearly succumbed, but relief was prompt. Just below New Orleans three weak spots are reported almost in a row—St. Charles Parish and the other two at Hanson City and Camp Parrot. A break at either of the latter two points would involve considerable Illinois Central property and send the water knocking at the door of New Orleans. However, there is a protection levee just above the city, reaching clear across from the river to the lake, so that the water would run into the latter body. The city is protected in the lake by a costly system of levees. Another weak spot is on the opposite bank of the river, just below the city, but large forces have been at work there for three days and nights. A section of the levee at the old Ames crossing was just above the city, reaching clear across the river to the lake, so that the water would run into the latter body. The city is protected in the lake by a costly system of levees. Another weak spot is on the opposite bank of the river, just below the city, but large forces have been at work there for three days and nights. A section of the levee at the old Ames crossing was just above the city, reaching clear across the river to the lake, so that the water would run into the latter body. The city is protected in the lake by a costly system of levees. Another weak spot is on the opposite bank of the river, just below the city, but large forces have been at work there for three days and nights. 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FARM AND GARDEN
air is warm and sultry. The cellar is a bad place in which to make vinegar. To hasten fermentation, occasionally turn the cider out of one barrel into another, thus exposing it more fully to the air; and, by adding a gallon of strong vinegar or a little "mother" to each barrel. There are other methods by which the process may be hastened still more, such as tricelling it through beech chips or shavings; but these are hardly to be recommended, for those who are content to wait on the natural process rarely fail to find themselves amply repaid through the high value of their product.—Farm and Fireside.

Bedge Plants.

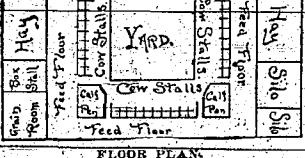
Hedges for protection are not as common as they might be. They are not only beautiful in themselves, but, if properly managed, are cheaper than any fence—except a stone wall. There are numberless instances of well-cared-for osage orange and honey locust hedges being kept in first-rate condition for half a century, and there is no reason to believe they might not last for nearly as long again. They have to be annually trimmed, and, indeed, are the better for two trimmings a year; but one who understands this will get over the work so rapidly, that it takes little more time than it would to give the annual whitewashing to an ordinary fence. When the expression "well cared for" is used, it simply means that the cutting must always be of such a character that the bottom of the hedge is left the widest part.—Meehan's Monthly.

Eggs Chilled Before Setting.

On hundreds of farms are to be found two small barns instead of one large one. These are often detached or attached corner to corner. Space is wasted and work cannot be conveniently done in them without much loss of time. The illustrations show a plan for making the most of two such barns. They are moved to a position parallel to each other and are then connected by a shed-roofed one-storyed

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.

addition, as shown in the first picture. This gives a barnyard inclosed on three sides, and so protected from wind and storm, and an interior that can be advantageously arranged. The arrangement suggested in the floor plan is given in the second illustration for use on a dairy farm. Where other kinds of farming are followed, a different interior arrangement can easily be



decided upon. In the plan given, it is intended that a feed aisle be used to convey silage, grain, etc., along in front of all the cattle stalls.—American Agriculturist.

Stir the Soil.

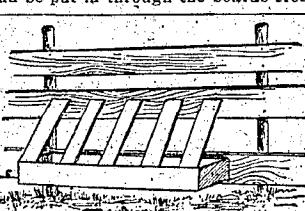
Next to mulching there is nothing like a constant stirring of the soil. I have found many workmen in gardens totally unacquainted with the principles of hoeing. The hoe is drawn over a surface already hard, cutting off weeds close to the ground. Then the weeds are raked off, leaving the ground in really worse condition than it was before, for the weeds shaded the surface if they did rob the ground. Hoeing should be fully as much to loosen the soil as to destroy weeds. Every stroke of the hoe should loosen up an inch or more of soil, and this loose soil should not be raked down too fine, or the first heavy rain will beat it down very hard. One would hardly believe what a help constant cultivation of this kind is to herbaceous and all other plants. And when rain comes the water is all taken up where it falls. Good mulching preserves the looseness of the soil in the same way. I am sure that very many more of our lovely native flowers could be successfully grown than there are if mulching or hoeing could be made a feature of cultivation.—Exchange.

Children in Holland.

Some farmers make the mistake of shoeing horses when it is unnecessary, and others refuse to shoe when it should be done. Some leave the shoes on too long, just because they seem to stick well. An expanding, growing hoof will soon outgrow the shoe. The shoes should not be left on longer than five weeks.

For Calves at Pasture.

The calves at pasture ought to have daily a little grain to keep them growing thrifly. Their increased size in the fall will more than pay for the outlay and the trouble. The sketch, from an agricultural exchange, shows a handy feed-box. Put it on the inside of the pasture-fence, so that the grain can be put in through the boards from



FEED BOX FOR CALVES.

the outside. Put slats on, as shown, far enough apart so that the calves cannot put their heads between them, but so near that the old stock, if in the pasture, cannot reach the box. The slats also support the box and hold it in place.

Electric Light by Wind-Power.

Electric lighting is commonly in the country regarded as exclusively a city luxury. It is likely that the expense of carrying wires from house to house in thinly settled districts would be too great to make it possible to furnish electric light on a large scale economically. But the experience of Nansen's ship, the Fram, on her northern voyage shows that electric lighting by wind power, transmitted to batteries and stored as electricity, is entirely possible. In the high Northern latitudes fuel was much too precious to be used in making electric light. So a big windmill was set up, which was run whenever the wind was favorable, and by stored electricity made a steady light all through the dark northern winter. Such windmills are often used on Norwegian vessels to work the pumps. We may yet see farm windmills providing power to run dynamos and charge storage batteries with electricity to be used for lighting farm houses, as well as to do much work that now taxes human muscles.

Making Cider Vinegar.

First have a good, strong, iron-hooped barrel. Next in we good apple cider. Cover the bushkholes with mosquito netting or other material that will keep out the flies. The bungs ought not to be put in, except temporarily, for at least a year. Keep the vinegar barrel in the garret, or other place where the

air is warm and sultry. The cellar is a bad place in which to make vinegar. To hasten fermentation, occasionally turn the cider out of one barrel into another, thus exposing it more fully to the air; and, by adding a gallon of strong vinegar or a little "mother" to each barrel. There are other methods by which the process may be hastened still more, such as tricelling it through beech chips or shavings; but these are hardly to be recommended, for those who are content to wait on the natural process rarely fail to find themselves amply repaid through the high value of their product.—Farm and Fireside.

CAPITAL CITY CHAT.

TARIFF BILL BEING PUSHED IN SENATE COMMITTEE.

Both Field and Factory Are Making Themselves Heard in Its Support—Comment on the Measure; The Bailey-Bryan Feud Grows Apice.

Washington Political Gossip, Special Washington correspondence:

The Senate Financial Committee, which is considering the Dingley bill, finds the chief opposition to it coming from importers, and its chief support coming from farmers and workingmen. The factory hands "have had their way," said one of the framers of the tariff bill, talking to your correspondent about that measure. "People who assume that the working men and women of the United States are not pleased with the Dingley bill show that they know very little about what has been happening in this country in the past few weeks and months. No class of citizens was so widely represented and so fully heard by individuals or representatives before the Ways and Means Committee as the working men, unless, perhaps, it may be the farmers. Those two classes of the community not only had their say, but had their way, and the free-traders who are throwing stones at the bill now in the attempt to create dissatisfaction with it among the voters of the country,

show very poor judgment and are paying anything but a compliment to the intelligence of that class of citizens."

"Do you find any opposition or protests against the bill, now that it has been thoroughly digested by the public?"

"Yes. Solemn protests are being filed with both committees by the importers, and such other people as the importers can influence. And that is all. The importers, of course, are against the bill, for it will cut down their business and start the factories of this country at work. As a result they are fighting it by every process. Each separate interest is working its separate class of citizens. The tobacco importers, for instance, have sent out ready-made protest to the manufacturers of the country, and in this way are getting certain working men, who have not had an opportunity to personally examine the situation, to sign these formal protests. It is so apparent, however, that these people are being "worked" for the benefit of the importers, that the effect is not appreciable, and there is little prospect that the bill is going to be materially changed. Of course there will be minor changes, but the thoroughly protective features of the bill for which the working men in the manufacturers and fields have asked are going to be retained, and even strengthened."

Wearhousemen Crowded with Imports.

Reports from New York show that the warehouses of that city are overflowing with foreign goods and importers still seeking for more storage capacity. It is by this process that the free trade Democrats hope to put not only many millions in their own pockets, but cripple the Dingley law in the first months of its operation. By importing enormous quantities of foreign goods before the Dingley law goes into effect they expect to be able to reduce its earning capacity during the first year of its operations.

Japan and Silver.

Mr. Bryan, who has been here this week, admits that he and his silver associates were in great luck during the campaign period. Had the events of the five months since the election occurred in the five months preceding it, the collapse of their silver prostration would have been much more complete and crushing than it was. Japan, Russia and China, to whom they constantly referred as the chief props in support of their silver theories, have all, since the election, announced their desertion of the silver standard. This leaves Mexico and the South American countries about the only ones now maintaining the standard of the white metal and several of these are making preparations to go to the gold standard as quickly as possible.

About twenty little Dutch maidens and lads, their ages varying from 3 to 6 years, were enjoying a game of ordinary American tag, while she watched them. A bell sounded; they all fell in line behind the little knitter, and walked demurely, two by two, in a serpentine line around the garden and disappeared in a long hall, at the door of which each child took off its little wooden shoes and held them in one hand behind its back.

In the meantime the principal came out and invited me, by signs, to enter. In the hall I noticed the little sabots laid orderly side by side. There were three halls in this kindergarten; in each were fifty children, between the ages of 3 and 6 years—the girls in gowns to their ankles, held out in ballroom fashion with haircloth petticoats, little white shawls pinned over the shoulders, and caps covering their heads.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF.

Commendation from Republicans and Responses to Democratic Criticism.

The Democratic contemporaries that refer to the measure as a poorly digested piece of legislation do not point out that the Ways and Means Committee had been at work on the measure three months before the bill was reported. They forget, also, to state that during its consideration by that committee everybody sufficiently interested to seek a hearing on the subject was given a hearing by the committee, and that the long period from the time the committee began its work until it reported was one of practically continuous suggestion, comparison and discussion.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Commenting on the Dingley bill, the full text of which has been published in Germany, a leading Berlin journal says:

"If this bill becomes a law Europe, especially Germany, must feel it to be an intentional blow in the face. A large part of our exports are thereby prohibited and another part are rendered extremely difficult. Many of our industries will be forced to reorganize completely their system of production, raise the quality of their goods, and specialize. This will require a period of experiments and delays. In the meanwhile much of the commerce and industry will be lost."

To Soften and Whiten the Skin.

Almond meal is said to soften and whiten the skin. It is usually put into a bag made of muslin or of soft bunting, and used as a cake of soap would be when bathing. After its use the skin should be bathed with clear water.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Hypoxyd is a certificate of good character which gives vice to virtue.

A GOOD DOG.



standpoint, although it does not much differ in horrors from what the enemies of the bill say about its effect here at home.—St. Louis Star.

What Professor Wilson has to say concerning the tariff is of interest to no one, except possibly himself. His own district repudiated him in 1894, and at the same time the country repudiated the theories and imbecilities of the whole "cuckoo" school. Mr. Wilson is in a political graveyard, and he should observe the properties of the place by keeping silent.—Commercial Advertiser.

There is a general opinion among them that the duties on the raw material are unnecessarily high. But it must not be forgotten that tariff legislation, like most other legislation, is, after all, in the nature of a compromise of conflicting interests. The wool growers, or rather those of them for whom Judge Lawrence of Ohio is a mouthpiece, have asked for even higher duties than they have received.—Boston Journal.

It is believed that this schedule on the basis of the present imports will produce a revenue of \$44,000,000. But revenue is by no means the only objective. The increase in the duties on raw and lowering of those on refined sugar is proposed for the specific purpose of encouraging the beet sugar industry in this country, and as a slap at the sugar trust. In spite of very strenuous attempts on the part of the trust to have the present rate retained, and a still more determined effort to force vessels from engaging in any trade with American ports. The consequence of this more than century-old prohibitory protection of our domestic shipping is that we have the largest domestic water-borne commerce in the world, our freight charges are lower than anywhere else in the world, and the magnitude of our shipping is only equaled by its utility, its safety and its beauty. Why not do as well by our foreign shipping?

Protection to Shipping.

Gradually we excluded foreign ships from our coastwise trade by prohibiting tonnage dues and finally in 1817 we absolutely prohibited, by law, foreign vessels from engaging in any trade with American ports. The consequence of this more than century-old prohibitory protection of our domestic shipping is that we have the largest domestic water-borne commerce in the world, our freight charges are lower than anywhere else in the world, and the magnitude of our shipping is only equaled by its utility, its safety and its beauty. Why not do as well by our foreign shipping?

WHAT A MEA.

A Safe Risk.

A "species of insurance" is one of the British terms for discriminating duties. It is a pretty good term, too, and we should like to see a "species of insurance" for the protection of American shipping, put into effect without delay. It would be a first-class risk, covered by a good policy, with the premiums payable by foreigners.

WHAT LABOR WANTS.

Labor cares not a jot for the rate per cent, or a tariff schedule. Labor is only interested in knowing that it is high enough to enable work to be done here. Make it so.

IT'S ALL RIGHT.

The Dingley bill is all right. Its rates are not too high. In some cases they are too low and may fail to protect American industries.

Bad News.

OUR HEAVY LOAD.

CABLE TO JOHN BULL
FOR AMERICAN PROTECTION
BEFORE CONGRESS
Uncle Sam

Looking Upward.

One who accosts himself to think of pure and holy things, who sets his affections on things above, and strives to reach whatsoever things are lovely, will grow upward toward the things he loves and thinks upon; but one who lets his mind turn habitually to debasing things, things unholy, unclean, sensual, will find his whole soul bending downward and growing toward the earth.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligent and Profitably.

Lesson for April 25.

Golden Text.—"The angel of the Lord encamped round about them that fear him, and delivered them."—Ps. 34:7.

This lesson has for its subject, Peter Delivered from Prison, and is found in Acts 12: 15-17.

The narrative passes again from Antioch to Jerusalem, on account of the connection afforded by the aid sent by the Antioch church to famine-stricken Judea (see Acts 11: 28-30). This famine seems to be represented as widespread ("throughout all the world") in Acts, but no record is found of a universal famine in the reign of Claudius. Josephus mentions a famine which prevailed in Judea at this time—about A. D. 44. The Christians of Antioch sent relief to their brethren in Judea by Barnabas and Saul, who had been working with them. The stay of these messengers was but brief, and apparently Saul had no important official communication with the other apostles, for he does not mention the visit in Gal. 2, where he is enumerating those trips to Jerusalem which showed his independent attitude towards the leaders there. But while Barnabas were in the city, or "about that time," occurred the remarkable deliverance of Peter which is recorded in Acts 12: Vsses 14 of chap. 12 should be included in the lesson. Herod Agrippa I, grandson of Herod the Great, was king, and persecuted the church, heading James, the brother of John, and desiring to do the same with Peter. This, however, was just before the passover of 45, and so Peter was imprisoned until the close of the festival (12:4).

Explanatory.

The prayers of the church in such an emergency must have been earnest and prolonged. The tragic death of James, the brother of John, had filled them with dismay. A similar fate seemed to await their other leaders—James, the brother of Jesus, head of the church, and others equally prominent. Peter, the eloquent, the godly, whose character had been so finely developed by the experiences of the fifteen years since his Master's departure, now seemed to be very near his end; for the inexorable cruelty of this Herod equalled that of his grandfather, who killed the children at Bethlehem, and his uncle, who beheaded John the Baptist. Doubtless prayer meetings were held in private houses all over Jerusalem—for it would be neither convenient nor safe for the whole church to meet together at such a time.

Peter was so strongly guarded that escape seemed impossible. Bound to two soldiers in a prison watched by several men, he must have expected death on the morrow; though, remembering his former experience (5:10) he may have wondered whether God would set it aside to deliver him from his jailors for future service. Thoughts of wonder and solemnity must have passed through Peter's mind when he stood alone on the dark street, looking upwards where the angel had disappeared, and trying to comprehend the greatness of his responsibility in view of so great a deliverance.

His first thought was of his brethren in Christ. He knew where to look for them—at prayer. Mary, the mother of Mark, had made her house a center of the "cottage prayer meetings" that were going on most of the time, and it was there that Peter expected to find the welcome that he craved.

"A damsel named Rhoda": This little incident is one of the many touches that witness irresistibly to the truthfulness of the narrator. The picture of this girl, Rose, her name means "a rose" in her natural feminine excitement and lack of presence of mind, could hardly have been invented by a writer of that time. It bears the stamp of truth. The joy of those within the house was so tumultuous when they beheld Peter that he could not get a chance to speak. It was a glad home-coming, almost like a return from the dead. It is probable that he withdrew for a time to some neighboring town and lived quietly for a few months before venturing to return. Meanwhile the cruel king had died.

Teaching Hints.

With this lesson closes the first main division of the history of the apostolic church; during that period, covered by the first twelve chapters of Acts, the church at Jerusalem is the center and Peter the leader. The early church flourished in adversity. It survived the first persecution which arose about Stephen, and was much enlarged by the preaching of the exiles who left Jerusalem at that time; it survived the perils of famine, those in the north helping those in the south in true Christian fashion; and it could not be crushed by the persecution of Herod, Agrippa and the death of one of its leading men, James. Opposition develops the finest qualities of men, by strengthening their instincts of self-denial and co-operation. The decline of the church begins to be apparent just as soon as it was recognized by the State and protected from persecution—in the fourth century.

The personal affection of the early Christians for their leaders is most striking. Peter, with all his faults, was much beloved by those men in Jerusalem. It was one great family, and all were interested in each other's joys and sorrows. Much united prayer was perhaps the most important single cause of this beautiful spirit among early Christians. It would not be less effective to-day. When God delivers a man from danger, it is for service. How many of us there are who pray fervently for relief when in danger or sickness, and forget all about it as soon as the danger is past. The lesson is an easy one to teach because of its picturesque details, and it really points its own moral.

Next Lesson—"Paul's First Missionary Journey"—Acta 13: 1-13.

When He Is Absent.

I think we have read enough of the history of God's dealings with His people to understand that this is the way of Him—that if He ever is absent from His people it is not in their time of direst need, and if ever He does reveal Himself to them as He does not unto the world, it is when they are bereaved of all outward consolation, and for His sake are made to bear tribulation.—Spurgeon.

Looking Upward.

One who accosts himself to think of pure and holy things, who sets his affections on things above, and strives to reach whatsoever things are lovely, will grow upward toward the things he loves and thinks upon; but one who lets his mind turn habitually to debasing things, things unholy, unclean, sensual, will find his whole soul bending downward and growing toward the earth.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

Jefferson Davis was a son-in-law of President Taylor

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Those who complain that the promised prosperity is a long time getting here should remember, that it has a long way to come.

The republican plurality on the state ticket in Michigan was larger than that of any similar spring election in that state, save one, in twenty years.—Exchange.

Nearly a billion dollars have been paid on the national debt of Great Britain during Queen Victoria's reign. The United States paid about that much on our national debt from 1865 to 1892.

The public debt was decreased \$8,638,054 during the last month. This is something new, as the average increase of the public debt, during the last administration, was \$12,000,000 per month.

Venezuela has ratified the boundary matter, and all is now serene. Uncle Sam did such a good job in this that he should be encouraged to try his hand on the Cuban matter.

Ex-Postmaster General Wilson is the only member of the late administration, who has the nerve to stand up in meeting and defend the deficiency making tariff bill that bears his name.

Ten of the sixteen Southern states contributed votes in support of the protective tariff bill, and democratic newspapers and business organizations composed of Democrats commend them for it.

New York expects a million visitors at the dedication of the Grant monument. It would be strange if that many Americans should not go there to honor the memory of the greatest of American generals.

Mr. Cleveland is to address the New York Reform Club on "Present Problems." The most important present problem before the country is how to recover from Cleveland hard times without unnecessary delay.—Kansas City Journal.

Opinions differ as to whether the retroactive amendment to the tariff bill is ex-post facto. Its effect, at all events, has been to discourage importers who had arranged to divert Uncle Sam's revenue into their own pockets.

The Democratic attacks on the Dingley bill all resolve themselves into the assertion that it is a protective measure. Well, the people elected a Republican administration to pass a protective law. The objection is not valid.—Toledo Blade.

Rhode Island held a State election last week. The Democrats forgot to endorse the Bryan platform, or to make any reference to national politics. It was a square fight between the two parties and the Democracy were badly worsted.

The weekly trade reviews of this date note a marked improvement in business conditions, both industrially and commercially. The week showed a decided advantage for the better in the increased demand for building materials and other supplies, and in the decreased number of business failures throughout the country. The only thing now needed to place the country squarely upon prosperity's track is a new tariff law that will raise revenue and protect home industry.—Det. Journal.

The Free Trade wing of the democratic party is reviving the old lie in which it charged that the McKinley bill did not provide enough revenue. The revival is occasioned by the fact that President McKinley in his message called attention to the deficiencies under the low tariff law, and recommended a protective tariff; and by the other fact that the new tariff bill is based upon the McKinley act. Those who are charging that the McKinley law failed to produce sufficient revenue, show that they are either ignorant of the facts or else that they suppose others to be so.

The earnings of the McKinley law from the day of its enactment, Oct. 1st, 1890, to the meeting of the Free Trade Congress in August, 1893, which was called together to begin the work of its destruction, were \$13,575,486, in excess of the expenditures of the government during that time. Any deficiency which followed during the remaining few months of its existence was due to the business depression and stoppage of imports, caused by the prospective change in the tariff law which that congress had promised to make.—State Republican.

County Canvassers' Statement and Clerks' Return.

STATEMENT OF VOTES given in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, for the following State Officers, viz: Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Regents of the University, and for the following County Officers, viz: County Commissioner of Schools, at the General Election held in said County, on Monday, the fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of

Justices of the Supreme Court,

were five hundred and thirty-

three, and they were given for the following persons, viz:

George L. Yapple received two hundred and thirty three votes

Charles D. Long received two hundred and fifty-five votes

John O. Zabel received nine votes

Daniel P. Foote received twenty-six votes

Noah W. Cheever received nine votes

Lester H. Chappel received one vote

Total 533

The whole number of votes given for the office of

Regents of the University

were ten hundred and fifty-one

and they were given for the following persons, viz:

Stanley E. Parkhill received two hundred and twenty-nine votes

Thorne Rubert received two hundred and twenty-nine votes

William J. Cocker received two hundred and fifty-one votes

Charles D. Lawton received two hundred and fifty-two votes

Myron O. Graves received eight votes

Levi L. Barbour received twenty-seven votes

Edwin F. Sweet received twenty-six votes

William W. Treay received nine votes

Robert R. Mulholland received nine votes

Albert Grau received one vote

Joel Duyrey received one vote

Joshua C. Curtis received one vote

Total 1061

The whole number of votes given for the office of

County Commissioner of Schools

were two hundred and seventy-five

and they were given for the following persons, viz:

Flora M. Marvin received two hundred and seventy-five votes

Total: two hundred and seventy-five 275

STATE OF MICHIGAN, S. S.

County of Crawford, S. S.

We HEREBY CERTIFY, that the foregoing is a correct statement of the votes given in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, for the following State officers, viz: One Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, and for the following County officers, viz: County Commissioner of Schools at the General Election held in said County, on the fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and caused to be affixed the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford this 15th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

(L. S.) JOHN J. NIEDERER,
THOS. WAKELEY,
IRA H. RICHARDSON,
Board of Co. Canvassers.

J. W. HARTWICK,
Sec. of Board of Co. Canvassers.

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THOS. WAKELEY,
IRA H. RICHARDSON,
Board of Co. Canvassers.

J. W. HARTWICK,
Sec. of Board of County Canvassers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, S. S.

County of Crawford, S. S.

We HEREBY CERTIFY, that we have compared the foregoing copy of the statements of the votes given in this County for one Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Regents of the University, and the certificate thereto attached, with the originals, of record in my office, and that the same are correct transcripts thereof, and of the whole of such originals, so far as the same relates to the votes for such officers.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, this 15th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

(L. S.) J. W. HARTWICK,
County Clerk.
JOHN J. NIEDERER,
Chairman of Board of County Canvassers.

Amendments to the Constitution.

STATEMENT OF VOTES given in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, at the General Election held in said County on Monday, the fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven, for and against the following proposed amendments to the constitution of said state, in compliance with Joint Resolutions No. 1 and 2 of the sessions of 1897, viz:

"Proposing an amendment to section one, article nine, of the constitution of this State, relative to the salary of the Attorney General;"

"Also to amend section ten, of article ten, of the constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent."

The whole number of votes given for and against the said proposed "Amendment relative to the salary of the Attorney

General" was two hundred and fifty-five, and they were given as follows, viz: One hundred and eighty votes contained the words "Amendment to the Constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—Yes."

And seventy-five votes contained the words "Amendment to the Constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—No."

Total

The whole number of votes given for and against the said proposed "Amendment to provide for a Board of County Auditors for Kent County—Yes,"

And forty-one votes contained the words "Amendment to provide for a Board of Auditors for Kent County—No."

Total

The whole number of votes given for the office of

Justices of the Supreme Court

were one hundred and thirty-four, and they were given as follows, viz: Ninety-three votes contained the words "Amendment to the Constitution to provide for a Board of Auditors for Kent County—Yes,"

And they were given as follows, viz: Ninety votes contained the words "Amendment to the Constitution to provide for a Board of Auditors for Kent County—No."

Total

The whole number of votes given for the office of

Regents of the University

were one hundred and thirty-four, and they were given for the following persons, viz:

George L. Yapple received two hundred and thirty three votes

Charles D. Long received two hundred and fifty-five votes

John O. Zabel received nine votes

Daniel P. Foote received twenty-six votes

Noah W. Cheever received nine votes

Lester H. Chappel received one vote

Total

The whole number of votes given for the office of

County Commissioner of Schools

were one hundred and thirty-four, and they were given for the following persons, viz:

Stanley E. Parkhill received two hundred and twenty-nine votes

Thorne Rubert received two hundred and twenty-nine votes

William J. Cocker received two hundred and fifty-one votes

Charles D. Lawton received two hundred and fifty-two votes

Myron O. Graves received eight votes

Levi L. Barbour received twenty-seven votes

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William W. Treay received nine votes

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Total

The Avalanche.

J.C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A fine Assortment of all wool Carpets at the Furniture Store.

George Hartman, of Ball township, was in town, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Narrin went South yesterday, for a week's visit.

The greatest slaughter sale on record now on, at Rosenthal's.

N. P. Salling was in Oscoda, one day last week.

Stewart Sickler, of Center Plains, was in town, Saturday.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Four. For sale at Claggett's.

O. Palmer returned from a business trip to Centerville, Sunday morning.

New styles of Men's and Boys Hats and Caps, at Claggett's.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Kraus, April 20th., a daughter.

Dining Chairs from five dollars up, at Braden & Forbes.

The first log-train over Wards' road arrived at Frederic, Monday.

For Alabastine go to Braden & Forbes.

The largest line of Ladies' Oxfords ever shown in Grayling, at Claggett's.

Duane Willett, of Frederic, was in town, last Saturday, and made us a pleasant call.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

J. Staley made a flying business trip to Bay City, Saginaw and Vassar, last week.

See the handsomest Window Displays in town, at Rosenthal's.

W. J. Jubb, of Otsego County, was in town last Friday, with a load of Maple Syrup.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing tackle of all descriptions.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 182 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, April 24th.

We can show you a nice, well made Oak Sideboard for \$13.00, at the Furniture Store.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 24th., at the usual hour.

Our Ladies Shirt Waists have the latest patent on them. Come and see them, at Rosenthal's.

Dr. Wemp and family are preparing to leave Grayling, and will move to Riverdale.

Any one in need of the best Sewing Machine in the world, will find it at Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. M. L. Staley is expected to return from her visit with friends at Caro, to-day.

The Ladies of Grayling and vicinity will find the latest styles in ready made Capes, at Claggett's.

R. Hanson is fencing half a section of land, south of School Section Lake, to be used for pasture.

We can show you a nice antique Arm Rocker, open cane seat, for \$2.50. Braden & Forbes.

L. Fournier has given the inside of his store a coat of paint, which has improved its looks one hundred fold.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

L. Fournier has rented the Ingerson house to a Mr. Bryan, from West Bay City.

We buy no prison-made goods, and therefore we sell none. Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. Traver returned to Detroit, Monday, after a visit here of about three weeks.—Lewiston Journal.

Ladies, don't fail to see Claggett's new line of Shirt Waists; finest in the city.

A Grayling lumberman is paying woodmen \$18.00 and \$28.00 a month, an increase of \$4.00.—Atlanta Tribune.

Did you get one of Rosenthal's circulars? If not, call at his store for one.

James King, of Oscoda County, was in town last week, happy as King James, and subscribed for the Avalanche.

You can find the largest assortment of Wall Papers that ever was shown in Grayling, at the Furniture Store.

A special train of 24 cars left here last Thursday, loaded with lumber from Salling, Hanson & Co., and all loaded in two days.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ochs, of Jack Pine, a 122 pound daughter. All reported well.—Ros. News.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

We must sacrifice our stock, to come and see what they are doing at Rosenthal's.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 24th., at the usual hour.

We have a nice set of sample Wall Papers, with which we can suit the most fastidious, and at reasonable prices. Braden & Forbes.

Miss Vera Jones, of Grayling, was conducting her music class here, Tuesday and Wednesday.—Lewiston Journal.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mrs. J. Francis arrived from Grayling, Saturday, for future residence here with her family.—Atlanta Tribune.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nervine for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Rosenthal's believes that the early bird catches the worm, and is already agitating a Fourth of July celebration.

For any thing in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, or anything in our line, give us a call. Braden & Forbes.

The sudden drop in temperature, Sunday night, over 50°, cost many of our people a loss of house plants, and most of those which were used for church decorations, were lost.

Gaylord citizens have contributed 518 bushels of potatoes to be shipped to the deserving poor of Detroit. They have two more car loads promised.

Our patrons will please take notice that hereafter the meat market will be closed on Sunday.

GEO. COMER.

A stock company is being formed at Cheboygan, to build a flax mill. Several prominent citizens of that town have taken stock.

The only place where "Old Glory waves to the Breeze" is at Rosenthal's, where the great sacrifice sale is going on.

The Board of Supervisor of Montmorency county is composed of four Republicans and three silver democrats.

A cup of the celebrated White House Coffee will relieve that distress in your stomach. Try it, at Claggett's.

The Supervisors convened Tuesday, and organized by the election of John Hanna, of Beaver Creek, as chairman.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guaranty. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Chas. Fauley, of Grove, was in town, Monday. He had the misfortune to lose one of his horses, a short time ago.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The ladies of the Catholic Church Society are selling a fine quilt by numbers, the proceeds to apply on church repairs. Buy a number.

First come to the store where "Old Glory" waves, get our prices, and then see if others can duplicate them.

R. W. Ward, of the Roscommon News, has been appointed postmaster for that village. We congratulate you, Robert, over your appointment.

The employees of the M. C. R. R. are hereby notified to appear before S. S. Claggett, and buy a celebrated Peerless Shirt. The best on earth.

A Pole has been arrested at Bay City on suspicion of being the person who wrecked a Michigan Central train near here, last September.

We buy no prison-made goods, and therefore we sell none. Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. Traver returned to Detroit, Monday, after a visit here of about three weeks.—Lewiston Journal.

Ladies, don't fail to see Claggett's new line of Shirt Waists; finest in the city.

A Grayling lumberman is paying woodmen \$18.00 and \$28.00 a month, an increase of \$4.00.—Atlanta Tribune.

Did you get one of Rosenthal's circulars? If not, call at his store for one.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICES'

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free

from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Congressman Crump has secured the appointment of Arthur Nauman, of West Branch, as cadet to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Private Judge Coventry and wife took a drive across the country last week, to Evert, Oscoda County, returning last Tuesday.

It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. D. Trotter will once more make their home in Grayling, and occupy the Benson property.

That sterling Republican and loyal local journal, the Grayling Avalanche, has entered upon its nineteenth year of publication.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Dr. Ellis, the Dentist, is here nearly all the time, going to Lewiston occasionally, notice of which will be given. Call and have your poor fitting teeth made to suit you.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday, and ordered a new buggy. He intends to turn over about eighty acres for crops this season.

J. C. McGowan, of West Branch, has been granted a pension of 10.00 per month. He will receive back pay for five years, amounting to \$600.00. Good enough.

Gaylord citizens have contributed 518 bushels of potatoes to be shipped to the deserving poor of Detroit. They have two more car loads promised.

The sudden drop in temperature, Sunday night, over 50°, cost many of our people a loss of house plants, and most of those which were used for church decorations, were lost.

We would be pleased to have the party who took our "Century War Book" from the stock room of this office, without permission, return it as soon as possible.

The Odd Fellows of Grayling will commemorate the 75th. anniversary of the organization of the order, at the M. E. church, next Sunday morning, at 10:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mary Smith, who has been working at Gaylord the past six months, returned to the village, Wednesday, and is now visiting Mrs. Jacob Hutzel, of South Branch.—Ros. News.

Easter Services were appropriately observed at the several churches, which were elaborately decorated with plants and flowers, and the exercises at evening were largely conducted by the Y. P. S. C. E. and Epworth League.

Have You had the Grip? If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs, and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. L. Fournier.

In driving past the farm of I. M. Sisley, in Center Plains, the forepart of the week, we noticed that he had erected the frame for a new barn. Light is a practical farmer and came prepared to work, and we predict that the farmers in that township will hear from him before the season is over.—Ros. News.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates Liver and the Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Last Thursday was the 53d birthday of Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, and a sufficient number of his friends (a house full) called in the evening to surprise him with their congratulations, both as to his birthday and his recent muster into the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. Long may he wave.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all couch remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past 3 years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest medicine ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed FREE OF CHARGE by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottles 50 cents and 25 cents.

"A man died recently from excessive smoking, and it was found, that he was owing the local newspaper for twelve years' subscription. It is alleged that he is still smoking more than ever."

SPECIAL SALES, EVERY DAY!

AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND
everything new and up to date. A new stock of Goods at Popular Prices.

Our aim is to please Everybody, and we have selected a Stock to suit all. You will find the latest designs in

DRESS GOODS,

WASH GOODS of every description,

LINENS, HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR,

RIBBONS, NOTIONS,

LACES, TRIMMINGS.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE CURTAINS,

BED SPREADS,

Ladies' Wrappers and Shirt Waists.

We sell the BEST Fifty Cent Corset on Earth!

Also a full line of the latest styles in

MENS', LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

Our Grocery Department is Stocked with the best

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, LARD, FLOUR

Smoked Meats, Etc., that Money can buy.

Visit Our STORE for Bargains.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

OAKES' LONG VOYAGE

STORY OF TROUBLE, SUFFERING AND DEATH.

Ten Months Consumed in a Passage from Hiogo to New York—Bravery of the Captain's Wife Lauds the Ship in Port.

True Story of the Sea.

Battered about by the fierce winds of the Pacific and Atlantic, chased through miles out of her course by the typhoons of the Chinese seas; drifting helplessly where the idle breezes might send her, while her crew was slowly dying of the horrible scourge, scurvy, the American clipper T. F. Oakes was towed into port at New York after 260 days of ceaseless struggle with the adverse winds, the horrors of a floating charnel-house and under the control of a mad—or seemingly mad—commander.

Two hundred and seventy days from Shanghai for New York is the remarkable record made by the unfortunate vessel. Ten months nearly elapsed from the time she spread her sails and started on her voyage before her sick and dying crew found relief. Twice during all of this time she was within sight of some other vessel, but once only did she get within hail.

With her sails whipped to ribbons by the North Atlantic gale of two weeks ago, drifting rapidly away from the steamer which was bearing down on her with the purpose of rescuing the survivors, the Oakes was a floating charnel, a "screeter on the high seas where death ruled." Only four persons aboard that doomed ship—the captain, Edward B. Reed; his wife and the two ranking officers—were able to leave their bunks when the Kasbek made the heroic and successful effort to rescue them from certain death. They were sick unto death, their limbs swollen out of all semblance to humanity, their parched and scaling skins blue and black with the ravages of the leprosy of the seas. Hope had long since departed, and but for the indomitable will and exceptional strength of Mrs. Reed, the story of the wreck and rescue would never have been known.

It is another story of the sea from which painter and poet may draw inspiration. It is a story of hurricane, intense suffering and death. Its central figure is a heroic woman, one of the kind that a century produces once, twice, perhaps, but not oftener.

To Captain Muir's surprise, the

clipper, far from the course its captain had set for her, had determined after all to go around Cape Horn.

The damage done to the boat by the gales was quickly repaired by the sailors, and fine weather succeeded the terrible hurricane. Early in November one of the Chinese cooks was taken down with a severe cold. He died in a few days and was buried at sea. Then a seaman fell sick, with unmistakable symptoms of scurvy. He, too, died and was thrown overboard. The scurvy attacked other sailors. Early in January the Oakes was off the Island of Trinidad, and sighted the American ship Governor Robic, from New York to Melbourne.

"We're short of provisions," was signaled, and the Robic sent aboard what she could spare.

The fresh supply sustained the sailors for awhile, and stayed the scurvy. But one after one the men sickened again, and the ship was soon a floating hospital. The captain's wife was the only nurse in it. On March 1 only three men were able to do duty. They were the captain and the second and third mates. "A strong northerly gale sprang up that day, and for the first time the captain's wife took the wheel, which is altogether exposed to every wind that blows. For eight hours the brave woman never left her post. Neither food nor drink crossed her lips. Storm followed upon storm for twenty days, and Mrs. Reed worked like a man, not only at the wheel, but with the sick and dying.

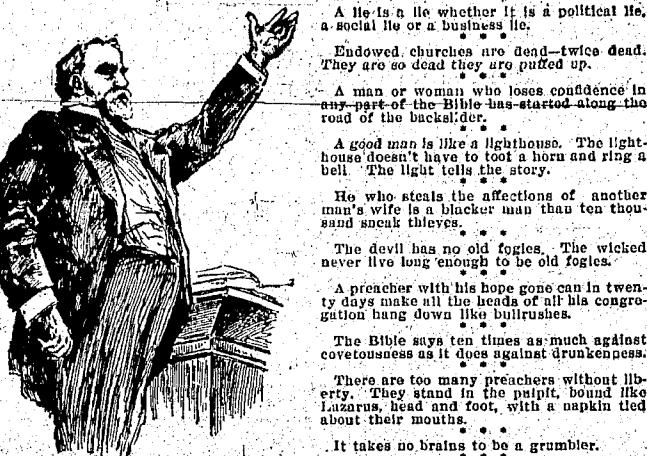
This was the condition of the unfortunate vessel when on the night of March 15 she was sighted by the Kasbek. The Oakes was then 300 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. At the wheel and grasping the spokes with hands blistered from hard work, stood the captain's wife. She knew that the yards were not braced sharply enough for the vessel to sail closely hauled, but she held to the wind as much as she dared, until the flapping canvas warned her, and then eased off again. As it was, the vessel made barely two knots an hour.

Abrams, the second mate, stood at the rail and burned blue cotton lights as signals of distress. His feet and legs were swollen with scurvy. One of these signals attracted the attention of Captain Muir of the Kasbek, whose tanks were filled with petroleum bound for Flume, Austria. The captain at once changed his course to help the distressed boat.

Life in a Lighthouse.

Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., contributes to St. Nicholas an article about lighthouses, which he calls "The Lights that Guide in the Night." Lieut.

HOT SHOT FIRED BY EVANGELIST MOODY IN CHICAGO.



You might as well break all the commandments as any one of them.

There was more healing in the touch of the hem of His garment than in all the apothecary shops of Jerusalem.

It takes no brains to be a grumbler.

It is a disgrace to the Holy Ghost to run after every new criticism of the theologian.

We have a new law in this country about each two months.

A foot can be a very busy critic.

A man who curses will never see the glory of the King.

Nine-tenths of the criminals started on the down road by breaking the Sabbath.

The church needs a baptism of love. It will then be a ball of fire rolling over the world.

Many men make gods of themselves and fall down before them in the basest idolatry.

Christ did not tell his congregations that they could be saved in return for building the churches or endowing colleges.

Some preachers get drier than Gideon's fleece.

MISSIONARY AND NURSE.

"Aunt Lizzie" Aiken, Whom Ali Chicago Honors.

Mrs. Elizabeth Aiken, whom Grant, Logan, Sherman and Sheridan knew as Aunt Lizzie on the battlefields of the South, celebrated her 80th birthday in Chicago recently. A reception was tendered her at the Second Baptist Church, which was attended by some of the best people of Chicago. Aunt Lizzie is a pioneer, a historical character of the West, and has an enviable reputation as a missionary and nurse. She was born in Auburn, N. Y., and after her marriage in the 30's went West with her husband. They made their way by canal boat and stage coach and settled on Rock River in Illinois, which was then a wilderness where Indians and wolves were numerous. Mrs. Aiken was a Baptist, and she soon set to work to organize a little congregation. There were only a few settlers and among them a Methodist preacher. Him she converted to the Baptist faith and soon he and Aunt Lizzie had a church in good working order. She rode around the country on horseback looking for members.

Mrs. Aiken became widely known during the civil war, when she went to the front as a nurse. She met the wounded from Forts Henry and Donelson as the boat landed at Shawneetown. She went to Paducah, Ky., which had eleven hospitals at that time, and was practically in charge of St. Mark's, which was the Baptist Church under another name. It held 500 wounded men. The disabled from the field of Shiloh were added to this colony. The ship which brought them down the river was so crowded the men lay in solid rows, with scarcely room for one to walk between the rows. This brave woman was the first on board, with her white cap hanging from her belt and a pall of nourishment for the half-nourished heroes. The line of stretchers to her hospital looked like a funeral procession. There was work night and day, and, to add to the fury of the situation, a hurricane came up and swept away the roof of the hospital. She was so successful in this work that she was in demand wherever there were wounded, and this was nearly over the entire South. She went to Paducah to Memphis. She seemed to have no thought for herself, and in the thick of the charity she herself

possible, whether there was any difference between it and the honest, or normal, brain. After exhaustive experiments, the professor in charge was forced to admit that he could find nothing abnormal about the brain structure.

According to all known laws on the subject, the man was possessed of great ability, and, the professor says, might have been a great man. As the brigand was a murderer, a thief and a bad lot generally, it would seem that the fact of there being no abnormal conditions in the brain might have a bearing on the much-discussed subject of brain structure. Some time since a suggestion was made that intelligent people and those of eminence in their professions should will their brains to a society for scientific investigation, in order to determine, by comparison, what were the causes of criminal tendencies, and what brain conditions these tendencies brought about.

Bodyguard to Olga.

At the height of the frenzy, as the flame leaped through the rotunda and lighted the encircling chapels, making more rich and glittering the altars, the gorgeous vestments, the whole ecclesiastical paraphernalia, the arms and uniforms of the troops, and the many colored costumes of the mad and motley crowd, the thought flashed upon me: Was there anything in all Christendom so beautiful and so blasphemous?

Ancient Dentistry.

That dental operations were unknown among the ancients has already been claimed by scientific writers, yet Dentist A. C. St. Armand of Fortieth and Pine streets, says the Philadelphia Record, claims to have positive proof that Jeffries, a friend of Dr. St. Armand, has been in Egypt for several months, where he has been traveling in the interest of a historical society. Knowing of his friend's interest in anything pertaining to dentistry, Dr. Jeffries has been on the lookout for curios in that line, and has at last secured a novel one, which was forwarded with a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Myself and two companions were sent

to look after some newly opened tombs

that had been discovered near a village

called Delur. The mummies found

within were in fine condition, and,

thinking I might find something of interest to you, I examined the teeth of one that had been unwrapped. Close scrutiny showed me four teeth that were filed with some substance hard as iron. However, I send one of the teeth so as you may judge for yourself. If you find what it is, let me know, as I am anxious to know what kind of filings were used 3000 years ago."

All attempts made by Dr. St. Armand to drill the tooth were futile, and, although exhaustive tests were made, nothing was found that would act on the old filing.

President of Anglo-Saxon Blood.

Nowhere has the imperial strain of the British blood shown itself with more persistency than in the personnel of American Presidents. Counting the terms of Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the Presidency through the demise of the incumbent, the administration of Governor McKinley will make the thirty-second that has conducted the affairs of this country.

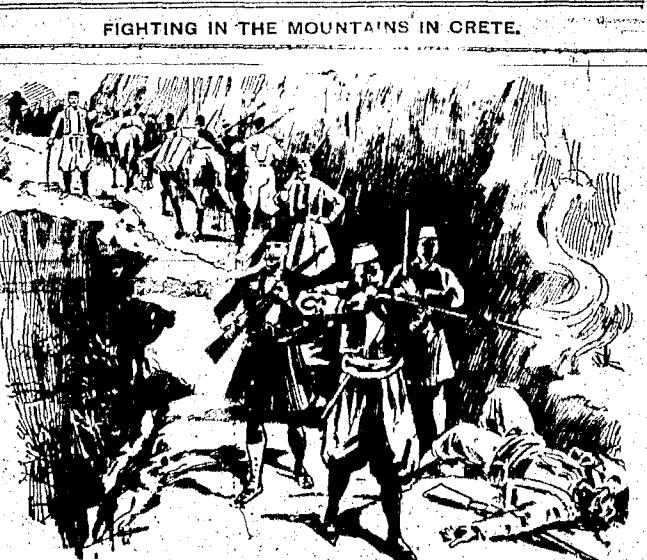
Even in This Rhyme.

The English language must be tough, At least that's what I've reckoned, For it is still alive to-day.

Though murdered every second.

New York Truth.

FIGHTING IN THE MOUNTAINS IN CRETE.



MIRACLE OF THE GREEK FIRE.

An Extraordinary Annual Ceremonial in Jerusalem.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder contributed to the "Century" an article entitled "The Miracle of the Greek Fire," describing a ceremonial in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem on the Saturday before Easter Sunday. The attention that is now directed towards the Greek Church by events in the East gives this a special timeliness. Mr. Gilder says:

Now is the time of the miracle approaches. A flame from heaven is to be communicated to the expectant world. As preliminary to this sacred manifestation there is a new, wild outburst of cries and screams. We are told that it is the Jerusalem worshippers, who pound with their fists their fellow-Christians of Jaffa, and drag and jerk them away one by one from the window where the celestial fire is to appear.

The noise swells like a tempest. A burst of sound—the clangings of bells and stricken bars of metal! A flash at the Greek window—the fire has come! One wild rush, one high-pitched, multitudinous scream, still the excited clangings, and out springs the light over the frantic human mass, leaping from hand to hand, as if each flame were lightning and music. Around and up and over and through, till flame is added to flame, spreading from candle to candle, and flor to gallery. Now a priest appears on the roof of the Sepulcher itself, and the flame runs around the top like a crown of fire. Higher it springs, drawn by a rope up to the people at the base of the dome. It illuminates the most distant and dungeon-like vaults, the chapels above and below, every vintage-ground where the spectators have stood or crouched on the floor, or in temporary lodgments in mid-air.

On and on sounds the clangor and the shouting; men women and children are mad; they pass their hands over the flame—is it not from heaven? how can it do harm?—and then draw their hands over their faces, taking the celestial touch in ecstatic adoration. Over a path made clear for the runners from the window already the fire is on its way to the ends of the earth.

The Armenian patriarch declared to us later, and without hesitancy, that the Greek patriarch simply had a lamp on the tomb proper, which he blessed. This kindly old Armenian said to us that it was not miraculous. It was rumored that a prominent visitor was told by the Greek patriarch that he told the people it was only a symbol, and not a miracle. I asked the visitor whether this was true and was answered: "No! How could he tell them that? He would be torn to pieces." Intelligent Greeks assure you that it is a symbol, that "holy fire" is the same thing as "holy water." The Latins will have nothing to do with this, one of the most venerable ceremonies and the most appalling scandals of the Christian world.

Some men," said Uncle Eben, "sin train er dog ter do anyting dey want."

"I don't know," she keep the parrot down cellar now, and the engagement is off!"—Life.

Leola—"Don't you think they are two souls with but a single thought?" Hazel—"Well, I shouldn't wonder. They are both making fools of themselves."—Truth.

"What is a hardy rosebush?" "It is one that doesn't mind your mother pulling it up by the roots every few days to see if it has begun to grow yet!"—Chicago Record.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "sin train er dog ter do anyting dey want."

"I don't think I did. I won \$25 and spent \$18 of it the same night!"—Indianapolis Journal.

(Fervently)—"Your eyes are like the stars above." She (sleepily)—

"There are no stars above just now. Charles—the guy is about to rise!"—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Hostess—"Ah, M. Le Ministre, sit down on this Ottoman." Russian Diplomat—"Parbleu! I would rather stand. Ze vere thought eez empessible!"—New York Press.

He—"Do you think your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?" She—"No, but I think he will if you don't pretty soon!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wildly was thinking of a late experience at the club, when his wife asked: "Did Mr. Lusk call?" "Not him; I bluffed him with a \$10—er—what was that, dear?"—Baltimore News.

She—"Did you have any trouble in getting papa to listen to you?" He—"Not a bit. I began by telling him I knew of a plan whereby he could save money."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Getting acquainted: "Are you the new girl?" asked Mr. Wheeler, coming down to breakfast. "Yes, sir," replied the maid. "What make of wheel do you ride?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"It's a shame," cried the young wife; "not a thing in the house fit to eat. I'm going right home to papal!" "If you don't mind, dear," said the husband, reaching for his hat. "I'll go with you!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Hodge—"Hello, ole man, what's goin' on in Pumpkintown?" Hodge—"Nuthin'." W. W., hit's jest, go so blamed dull house rent has stopped an' the interest on what a feller owes her plum quit!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"There was a strange man here to see you to-day, papa," said little Ethel, who met her father in the hall as he came home on Wednesday night. "Did he have a bill?" "No, papa. He had just a plain nose."—Newark Call.

Walker—"They say that Napoleon was so self-possessed that not even the sound of pistol fired close to his ear could make him start!" Wheeler—"He wouldn't have stood much show in a bicycle race."—Indianapolis Journal.

"From state to state the spirit walks," quoted Mrs. Ticouer; "now, I wonder what Tennyson meant by that?" "I suppose," said Mr. Ticouer, reminiscing, "that he referred to Hamlet's father's ghost walking in from Fargo!"—Puck.

"So you want to marry Fred, do you?" said the father. "Yes, papa," replied the daughter, with her arms about his neck. "And go away and leave me all alone?" "Why, no, papa! I know Fred will be willing to leave mamma with you!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Tenderly, touchingly, he wrapped the damp, warm cloth about the injured member. But no relief came. "Maria," he shouted, after a long, hopeless pause, "it's no use. These blamed hot rags won't do. Get me the hammar." And once again he wrapped the plow.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Boiled Dinner.

"I wish," said the artist who had been so absorbed in his work as to neglect his eating, "that you would send out and get a nice large head of cabbage."

"Certainly," replied his wife; "have you an inspiration for a new still life?"

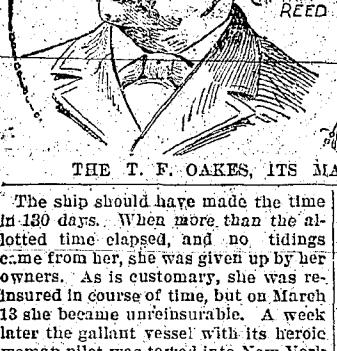
"No; I merely want it for a pot-boiler."—Washington Star.

Aged Georgia Negroes.

Two negroes in the ripeness of age died at Solomon, Ga., one at 107 years, another at 95, and the reports of their deaths drew attention to Tenas Tharp, of the same neighborhood, a negro, 111 years old.

There are times when tears do no good; when a club should be used

THE T. F. OAKES, ITS MASTER, ITS WOMAN PILOT, AND THE RESCUING STEAMER.



The ship should have made the time in 130 days. When more than the allotted time elapsed, and no tidings came from her, she was given up by her owners. As is customary, she was re-insured in course of time, but on March 13 she became uninsured. A week later the gallant vessel with its heroic woman pilot was towed into New York harbor by the British tank steamer Kasbek, herself a cripple, disabled in her effort to help the helpless Oakes.

When the Oakes sailed from China on the glorious day of the anniversary of American independence, she had on board twenty-four souls—twenty-three men and one woman. Six of them died and were buried at sea; twelve were sent to the United States Marine Hospital at Clifton, with scurvy in an aggravated form, and six have recovered from the sufferings they endured on an almost endless voyage.

Edward W. Reed, the captain of the Oakes, is one of the oldest seamen in service. He has been commander of the Oakes for nine years. Three years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis which affected his enunciation, so that he cannot speak distinctly. The captain's wife, of sturdy New England stock, with the blood of revolutionary soldiers in her veins, has been going to sea with her husband for fourteen years.

When the ship sailed from Hong Kong the crew were in good health, except the captain, who, under his wife's tender care, was making headway toward complete recovery.

Suffered Most in Spring

Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla
the Great Spring Medicine

Scrofulous Sore Leg for 25 Years.

All-Spring Humors, sores, eruptions, boils, pimples, etc., are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the "king of medicines." Read these letters:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs—After suffering from a sore leg for 25 years, four bottles

Letter of Hood's Sarsaparilla have made a complete cure. My

No. 1. leg would inflame as soon as dog days would come and continue to be sore until spring. Then the sores would heal a little and break out again. I tried "doctors" and every remedy I could hear of, but all failed. In the heat of Hood's Sarsaparilla and bought on bottle, and it helped me so much that I kept on until I took four bottles and cured, in good health and weight 160 lbs.—Mrs. M. J. HARTLEY, Lovett, Georgia.

No Sore, No Erysipelas.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs—I want to say once more,

Hood's Sarsaparilla is all you

Letter claim for it. I haven't had any sore or erysipelas since

No. 2. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla several years ago and was

cured by it. I trust many may be benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla as I have been. I recommend it highly as a blood medicine."

Mrs. M. J. HARTLEY, Lovett, Georgia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price \$1.60 for 35

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25¢

Laugh at the Sun
Drink Hires Rootbeer

Keep Cool Drink Hires Rootbeer

Keep Well-Drink Hires Rootbeer

Quench your thirst Hires Rootbeer

Hires Rootbeer

In 3 Years She Gained 280 Pounds.

Mrs. Ruth Hollar, who weighed 460

pounds, died at her home in Allegheny City, Pa., a few days ago. Within

three years she had increased from 120

pounds to a fifth of a ton. During the

last six months she had lived in the

second story of her home, being unable

on account of her enormous size, to get

either up or down stairs. She was only

four feet five inches in height.

Always to Be Found.

A great advantage in using the ammuni-

tion manufactured by the Winchester

Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. It is said

that it can always be found even in the

most remote and out-of-the-way parts of

the world. There are so many Winches-

ter guns in circulation that a great num-

ber, no matter what kind of a gun

you shoot, you can get ammunition for it

if you ask for the Winchester make. This

great house makes all sizes of metallic

cartridges from .22 calibers to .50 calibers

and in various calibers from .22 to .50.

All ammunition bearing the name

Winchester will give entire satisfaction.

Send for large illustrated catalogue free.

Sinatra's Ancient Copper Mines.

The ancient copper mines of Shiloh

have been re-explored. These were

worked by the Egyptians, or their

slaves, thousands of years ago, and are

believed to have been abandoned about

3,000 years ago.

To store our memories with a sense

of injury is to fill that chest with rusty iron which was meant for refined

gold.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, et al.

LUCAS COUNTY, et al.

FRANCIS A. CHENEY, et al., Plaintiffs, sue that they are in

the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of \$100,000 to Francis A. Cheney, et al., and every case of CATARACT that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARACT CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally and acts

directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

© Sold by Druggists, etc.

Every woman exaggerates a man's

income when she marries him and when she sues for alimony.—Atchison

Globe.

A man should be virtuous for his own sake, though nobody were to know it; as he would be clean for his own sake, though nobody were to see him.

It is easy to undertake, but more difficult to finish a thing.

CHILDREN GET MARRIED.

Youthful Couple Who Elope Receive the Parental Blessing.

Perhaps the youngest couple united in

marriage in this country are Ada Bird, the 14-year-old daughter of a wealthy

publisher in Atlanta, and John P. Atkinson, the 10-year-old son of Gov. W. Y. Atkinson of Georgia. The youthful bridegroom is private secretary to his

bank president.

WISE ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.

Those Who Have Ailing Wives Will do Well to Accept It.

Do not wrangle and quarrel, and finally rush into the courts and try to get a separation from your faithful wife; but just stop a moment and think! Your wife, who was ever-tempered and amiable, and all that was lovely when you married her, has changed. Now she is peevish, irritable, jealous, discontented and miserable—in a word, she has uterine disorder of some kind.

Law is not the remedy for this condition, she needs medical treatment, her uterine system is at fault.

My advice to you is, sit down and write a letter to that friend of women, Mrs. Pinckham of Lynn, Mass., state fully and freely the whole case to her and she will honestly advise you what to do. Give your wife that change, good man!

If you do not wish to write about your wife, bring her a bottle of Lydia E. Pinckham's Vegetable Compound, watch its effects, you will soon see the beginning of the improvement; then get her another and keep it up until she is restored to you, the same lovely woman you married years ago.

Following we relate the circumstances of a case of this nature. Mrs. Maelia Routon of Cambey, Ind., says:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinckham's Vegetable

Compound and found it to be of great benefit to me. The doctors said I had womb trouble. I had the headache, the all the time, also a terrible backache,

was nervous, cross and irritable. I looked so pale that people would ask me what was the matter. I suffered in this way for about four years, until one day about in despite my husband brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinckham's Vegetable Compound. I commenced its use and much to every one's surprise, it cured me. It has completely changed my disposition for the better also. Several of my neighbors, knowing what the Pinckham medicine has done for me, are taking it, and are much pleased with the result."

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Earl Stanhope protests against the gift

of the Mayflower to America.

According to an agreement among

Western distillers the price of spirits was advanced one cent a gallon.

Joe Curhelo, a naturalized American,

who has been imprisoned in Cuba on a charge of conspiracy, has been released.

While mass was being said in a church

at Castres, France, the roof collapsed,

seven women and one man were killed

and thirty persons were seriously injured.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Chicago's defaulting banker blames his

downfall on his female typewriter. This

is the latest version of the Adam and Eve

incident.—Washington Post.

It is to be hoped that the guilty parties

in the Globe Savings Bank will be

brought to justice, whoever they may be.

Indiana State Sentinel.

It would be well if Illinois and other

Western States would study the laws of

New York and improve upon the Western

system of savings bank management.—

Buffalo Commercial.

PULSE of the PRESS.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S HOT FIGHT FOR LIFE AND HEALTH.

White in a Hospital Physician Hande

Him Some Pills, and After a Few

Doses He Feels His Health Returning

—The Patient a Widely Known Man.

From the News, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S HOT FIGHT FOR LIFE AND HEALTH.

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Him Some Pills, and After a Few

Doses He Feels His Health Returning

—The Patient a Widely Known Man.

From the News, Indianapolis, Ind.

Harriet Torture.

This is often felt in every joint and muscle

of the body by turns, by people who

experience the earliest twinges of rheumatism, next to affect the matrix, as they

are called by the physicians. Stutterer, a professionally authenticated remedy

for the annoying complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unbroken often lasts a life

time, and that Harriet Torture

may attack the heart. The Bittercure

remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia and liver

complaint.

The man who cannot first pray for

his brother's salvation, cannot make a

true prayer for himself.

Just try 100 lbs of Cassia bark cathartic, fin-

est liver and bowel regulator made.

Warm balsom or castor oil, Glycerine, candy ca-

thartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

NE-to-Bao for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not try it? It will

regulate your desire for tobacco.

Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure

guaranteed, too, all druggists.

The First Step.

"What's the first step toward the di-

gestion of the food?" asked the teacher.

Up went the hand of a black-haired lit-

tle fellow, who exclaimed, with ener-

gence: "Bite it off, bite it off!"

Mr. Whipple's Soothing Syrup for Children.

Testing softens the gums, reduces inflammation,

alleviates pain, cures wind colic.

Warm balsom or castor oil, Glycerine, candy ca-

thartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

EASTER MORNING.

The springtime flood is borne along
Beneath the ever-widening sun,
Orchestral strains of woodland song
And meadow carols melt in one.
One chant-of-pure, ecstatic joy
That bonds of death are swept
away,
That winter's hosts no more annoy,
While every path is turned to
May.

The aured twig, the budding leaf,
The genial south wind's tropic spell,
And fresh, green fields bereft of grief,
The summer's opulence foretell.
We hear the brook's exultant flow,
As my with joy it sweeps away;
No more the bonds of ice and
snow
Rule us with their relentless
sway.

Upon this sacred Easter morn—
To earth and man an equal boon—
We see the world arise, new born,
And birds and flowers with life a-
tune.

Blow, gentle south wind, o'er the
plain,
Bend sky, to-day, your deepest
blue,
For sin and sorrow's saddened
reign
Must yield—and all be born
again.

Joel Benton.

AN EASTER MESSAGE.

"So you see, Soft Voice, Easter ought to be the happiest day in the year for us—the resurrection gave such hope to the world. It was the triumph of love. If the great Teacher had not loved us so unselfishly and patiently, perhaps He would not have come back from the grave.

"I can see how there is an every day lesson in this for us. Just as long as we are loving and forgiving to people, we are able to rise above the things they may do to trouble us; but when bitterness and hate control our minds, we are surely dead to the things that make us better than the brutes. Love forces resurrection from that which is lowest in our natures, and Easter teaches us its power. It seems very unnatural to be unkind at Easter time."

Winifred Gray's heart had grown very full while she talked. She seemed to have risen quite out of herself as she stood gazing thoughtfully across the prairie with an eloquent glow on her pretty young face.

Soft Voice's brown eyes watched her admiringly for a moment, then the Indian girl, glancing at the sun lowering to the Bad Lands on the Western horizon, arranged her light blanket about her shoulders and swung herself easily up on the bare back of the pinto pony she was holding by a rope halter.

"Thank you," she said, in the gentle tones that had won her her name; "you help me much."

Winifred looked at her with a pleased smile. "I'm glad if I do," she said. "When you tell me about things I see clear," added the Indian girl.

"I have a book of beautiful things which Edna and I have been copying from books we've read, and I'll lend it to you, Soft Voice," said Winifred. "I'm sure there are many things in it that would help you. We're all coming out to the camp-on inspection day, and I'll bring it then."

Soft Voice thanked her, starting the pony with a little kick in the ribs, and cantered away from Fort Strong across the plain to the Indian outpost, five miles distant, where her father was a sergeant in a troop of Cheyenne cavalry.

Winifred sat down on a raised wooden platform under one of the light cannon that stood in a row just outside of Fort Strong. She had met Soft Voice as she was coming out of school, and had walked thus far with her.

She felt a great interest in her Indian friend. Soft Voice had returned the previous fall from Carlisle, where she had been a student at the Indian school for several years. She had been forced back into the savage dress and primitive ways of her own people, but many of the deeper lessons she had learned at school clung to her. She endeavored faithfully to live up to the best she knew, and she wanted to learn more.

A great many Indians must be trying to struggle out of their darkness just as Soft Voice is, thought Winifred, and it seemed to her that when she was old enough to choose what her life should be, she would gladly devote it to helping them. She recalled the hungry expression of Soft Voice's eyes as she listened to her explanation of Bible lessons, and a mist of missionary ardor rose in her own.

At a short distance from where she sat two guard house prisoners, with a sentry attending them, were making a bonfire of some rubbish that had collected about the post.

It was a beautiful afternoon in April. Little bunches of little wild flowers were peeping up here and there among the short new grass. By Easter Sunday the prairie would be in still fuller bloom. How nature glorified the precious day!

A rustle of garments disturbed Winifred's reflections, and Edna Kent's brown dress and white phantoms appeared from around the cannon. She hung her books down on the platform with a little jerk and plumped herself beside them.

Edna was a slight girl with a pale, sharp-featured face shaded by long auburn curls. She looked out of sorts.

"I called you, Winny, as you were leaving school. I wanted you to wait for me," she said querulously.

"I know, but I saw Soft Voice coming from the post trader's, and I wanted to speak to her," Winifred explained.

"Oh, indeed!"

"And by the way," said Winifred, without noticing the disagreeable tone of the ejaculation, "where is the quotation book? I want it, please."

"What for?"

"I thought I would like to lend it to Soft Voice."

"Well, I like that! It's mine as much as it's yours!"

"Of course it is," said Winifred, rather impatiently, "but I don't see why I shouldn't lend it to Soft Voice for a few days."

Edna's brown eyes snapped. She was in a vexatious mood. "You're not right to lend my property without asking my permission," she declared.

"Oh, how silly!" exclaimed Winifred. "She isn't going to hurt the book."

"That isn't the question; it's your lending my things without asking me."

Winifred's lip curled. "Upon my word, Edna, you do act childishly sometimes!" she said.

"I don't care if I do," returned Edna. She leaned back against the cannon, and prepared to enter into a word contest. "You've got to say, 'Please lend me your book,' before I'll give it to you," she continued.

Winifred's face flushed darkly. "I shan't say any such thing," she said quickly.

"Well, you won't get it unless you do," Edna returned composedly.

"See if I won't," cried Winifred, springing up thoroughly provoked. "I'll go ask your mother to give it to me."

"Well, now you'll never get it!" exclaimed Edna, diving into her school bag with a wicked little impulse. "I've got it here, and I'm going to—" she ran quickly toward the bonfire—"burn it up!" she finished by flinging it into the flames.

Through the cloud of anger in Winifred's eyes she watched the flutterings of a paper that had been pulled out of the bag with the blank book.

For a moment she was so completely stunned by Edna's malicious act that she could not have spoken if she had tried. Then, leaving the paper, she turned about and walked quickly back into the post.

It seemed to her that nothing could ever make her forgive Edna or like her again.

At 9 o'clock each morning guard mount call brought a little burst of school children out into the post. The next day, when Winifred came from the house she saw Edna standing before her father's quarters at the other end of the officer's row. She was looking out of the window.

"She's waiting for me," thought Winifred. "She'd like to make up today."

"That's her way. She thinks she can do anything she likes one minute, and pretend she's sorry and be friends the next. But I don't intend to have anything more to do with her."

So, instead of going around by the sidewalk, she cut across the parade ground to the north side of the garrison square, where school was held in a lower room of the soldiers' barracks. Edna glanced at her ruefully when she entered a few minutes later, just as the bell rang for school to begin.

"I'll take the compositions now, girls," Miss Allen said, during the morning. "I'll look over them between now and Monday, and decide who is to have the Colonels' prize."

There was a little murmur of "Edna" through the room, by way of conviction that she would win the prize.

Col. Crane had offered a prize for the best essay on Montana; and all the other scholars had been trying to win it. There were six children of officers, and a dozen or more from the soldiers' families.

"Is it possible that the gentle Indian girl has learned anything of love and forgiveness from me—unworthy me?" thought Winifred. The hard, cold feeling that had held her heart for the past three days melted away.

"It is easier to preach than to practice, I'm afraid, Soft Voice," she said sadly.

She stooped and plucked a handful of the flowers and put them in her belt with a quiet resolve.

The visitors lunched with the officers in charge of Camp Cheyenne, and then returned to Fort Strong. Winifred rode silently besides her father. As soon as they reached home she hurried off to the canon where she and Edna had quarreled.

Stooping down she peered anxiously under the platform. Then with a relieved look, she fished out a paper with her riding-whip.

A few minutes later she opened the door of Capt. Kent's sitting-room. Edna, pale and tumbled, rose from her writing-table. She sent a downcast glance of inquiry to Winifred's face, to learn in what spirit she had come.

There was no doubt of Winifred's friendly mood. She held out the paper.

"Edna," she said, gently. "I have brought your composition. Oh, dear, I am so sorry! I saw it blow out of the platform when you were throwing the book into the fire, and I was too angry to tell you until now. I'm so ashamed!"

Edna's arms were about her when she finished. "I am the one to be sorry," she said. "Forgive me for being so horrible!"

"I have copied this for you," she said, after a minute, handing Winifred a new blank-book almost filled with the quotations-book when I looked for my composition, with a good many of the references in it, so I knew where to find the things. I've been writing this instead of my composition. You can send it to Soft Voice to keep for an Easter present, if you like."

On Easter morning Winifred carried a bunch of the white wild-flowers to Edna. "Let us each keep one to press," she said. "When I look at mine I shall always think of Soft Voice's idea that anger makes an ugly blot on the world."

She doesn't deserve to go," Winifred said to herself, as she fastened on her riding cap. "She ought to have the disappointment."

It was the Saturday of the month on which Col. Crane inspected Camp Cheyenne, and several officers and ladies had made up a party to ride out with him. Winifred and Edna came out in arm in arm. Each had a spray of white flowers pinned on her dress.

"We'll call it the love flower," Edna says; and it was the commonest plant on the prairie—Youth's Companion.

Utah Distinction.

Utah, the youngest State in the Union, has two Senators who are both natives of the State. It is rather a remarkable fact, as none of the new States have been represented by men born within their borders. Both Senators Cannon and Rawlings were born in Utah. Both are young men, but new States have heretofore been represented by young men. But three States west of the Mississippi river will be represented in the Senate by men born in the State except Utah. The others are California, with Senator White, Oregon, with Senator McBride; and Texas, with Senator Chilton. As to Utah, it indicates that the State was settled long ago, which is a fact. Mr. Cannon was born in 1859 and Mr. Rawlings in 1860. The latter must have been among the early white children born in the Territory, though the first settlements in the Territory were some years previous—Washington Post.

An Indian trumpeter with his hair in two long braids, sounded a call on his bugle, and the inspection began at once.

Winifred hooked up her habit, and accompanied Col. Crane and her father as they went from house to house, observing everything critically and giving an order here and there. The ma-

HIS DAY'S DOINGS.

How Mr. McBride Brightens His Wanling Honeymoon.

"Well, dear," said Mrs. McBride, on her husband's return from his office the first day after his coming home from his wedding tour, "what did you do to-day?"

In reply he told the dearest little wife in the world all the matters which had occupied his attention since she kissed him good-bye after breakfast and watched him turn the corner on his way down town.

It was so nice for some one to be interested in his doings, and he delighted to talk of himself and his business life to such a listener. For several nights the same question was followed by an account of the care and pleasant failures and successes of the day. But at length there came a day when he did not answer in words, but in reply to the question, "What did you do to-day, dear?" Mr. McBride handed his wife a sheet of note paper, on which the following was neatly typewritten:

Rose at 7 o'clock.

Sat down to breakfast at 7:30. Coffe muddy, toast fair, eggs boiled too hard. Mrs. McBride did not come down to breakfast. Went back to her room and kissed her good-bye just as she was doing up her hair.

Left the house at 7:50.

Waited seven minutes on the corner for a car.

Reached the office at 8:20.

Mail heavy, but mostly bills. One bill for new cape for wife, \$35; another, for new bonnet for ditto, \$27; several smaller bills for wife's clothes, lingerie, gloves, etc., aggregating \$43.

At 9:30 typewriter came in, took off her wraps. She was one hour late. Must speak to her about it.

At 10 o'clock a man called in reference to examining title for a piece of property. Think I can work up a bill of \$100 in this case.

At 11 two people came in, one of whom retained me to defend him against a charge of malicious libel. The other wanted to begin a case against a neighbor who owns a ferocious dog. Accepted retainers from both.

Attended to correspondence as soon as these clients had departed.

JONESBY'S JOKE THE BETTER.

His Two Mice in a Candy Box and What They Did.

Mr. Giddy invited two friends to dine with him the other evening, and when the first of them arrived he found the host in a very merry mood.

"Glad you got here first," he said.

"I've got a joke on Jonesby that the boys will tell around the office for a year, and I want to tell you about it before he comes in."

"Jonesby is something of a joker himself," returned the guest.

"He thinks so now, but he won't after he finds out. You see, he's played a lot of tricks on me that he thinks funny, and I've been waiting to get even. Of late he's taken to buying lots of neckties and keeping a comb in his desk, and the boys think he's in love with the typewriter."

"Well, that's no joke, I'm sure."

"I wasn't sure about it myself until to-day, when I saw him sneak in and lay on her desk a big candy box, done up in white paper and tied with blue ribbons." He hadn't run away as fast as he could have heard me laughing, for I couldn't restrain it in another second!"

"Well," said the guest, who was wondering how soon dinner would be served.

"Well, I knew I had him then, so I just grabbed that candy box and slid it into my overcoat pocket, just as the typewriter came into the room."

"Did she suspect?"

"No; I guess not. She asked me what I was laughing at, and I told her I'd just seen a fat old man slip on a banana peel. She smoothed her hair down and said she didn't see anything funny in that—she knows I'm married, you see."

"I see. We have typewriters at our office, too."

"Yes. Then I invited Jonesby to dinner to-night; I brought the box of candy home—I'll bet it's good, too! Told my wife to put it on the dinner table. I'll tell old Jonesby the joke after it's all eaten. Won't he be mad, though? Sh—that's him. Don't say anything. Hello, Jonesby, old man; you're late. I thought you weren't coming."

"I am a little late," returned the newcomer. "The fact is I stayed later than usual at the office this evening. Fact is, I'd put up a joke on the typewriter and I wanted to see what she'd do."

"Joke on the typewriter, eh? What was it?" said Mr. Giddy, wrinkling his brow.

"Put a box with two mice in it on her desk. I know she'd think it was candy, and—what's the matter, old man?"

"I—I want to tell my wife something," faltered Mr. Giddy.

But just then a series of the most appalling screams coming from the direction of the dining-room told that he was too late.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Good-Word for the Wasp.

An Irish naturalist comes out with a good word for the wasp, which is ordinarily accredited with any amount of faults and viciousness. To be waspish is about as complimentary an expression as can be used. In view of the observations of this scientist this much-maligned insect deserves at least a reasonable amount of consideration.

Noticing a number of wasps flying about some cows, he watched them closely, and discovered that they were catching the flies which were alighting upon the animals. They buzzed about and pounced upon their prey after the fashion of hawks. There were more wasps about a white cow than about the dark ones, and he accounted for this by the fact that the flies were so much more easily distinguished on the white surface. When a wasp catches a fly it bites off both wings, sometimes the legs, and, on occasions, the head. A particularly active wasp may catch a second fly while holding fast to the first, in which case it flies away with both of them. It was supposed that the wasps were securing the flies to feed to their young, as they returned after a short time. Within the space of half an hour, by actual count, over three hundred flies were caught on the cows that were kept under observation. From all of which it appears that we might, to advantage, look more closely into the habits and practices of many of the insects which we now condemn.

Five Generations in This Family.

On the farm of R. H. Rick's, in Nash County, N. C., there lives a family that cannot, in all probability, be duplicated elsewhere in the United States. It is a colored family and consists of five generations of lineal descendants in uninterrupted succession.

The oldest couple are Ben and Harriet Spreight, aged ninety and ninety-two respectively.

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